

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1857.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.—**In Advance.**—Daily Journal \$10; Courier Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$8; Weekly \$8; Evening Bulletin \$8; \$4; Weekly \$8; Bi-Weekly \$12.

CUB PRICE.—**In Advance.**—5 Country Dollars or Tri-Weekly for \$25; Weekly 1 copy 2 years \$25; 2 copies 1 year \$25; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bulletin 11 copies for \$10.

Subscriptions by mail are payable in advance.

When the daily or weekly Daily or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our course.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines agate.....\$100

Do, each additional in section.....\$25

Do, two weeks.....\$50

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Do, do, do twice per week per annum \$600

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Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 60 cents for each subsequent one.

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Marriages and deaths published in news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Each insertion, one-half the regular price. Inserted in editorial column and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Standards of advertisement—25 cents for first insertion and 15 cents for each continuation; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be paid half price, if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.

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ANSWER TO READERS.—In WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....\$100

Each continuation.....\$25

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Journal, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for the cost of cents for each continuation, if not continued in Weekly Journal, one-half the above price.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1857.

The scarcity of fuel in the towns and cities upon the Ohio river has awakened the people to the necessity of railroads as a means of ministering not only to their commercial advancement but to their actual comfort. The people of Cincinnati are in as deep distress for fuel as are the people of our own city. There are several thousand acres of dense timber within a few miles of Cincinnati. All this timber might easily be cut into cord wood and brought into Cincinnati, as the wood around our city has been brought here; but the railroad companies appear to be unwilling to fix their charges for transportation at such prices as will allow the owners of the land to have the wood cut and sent to market. The railroads are unwilling to adopt a tariff upon the transportation of cord wood that will induce owners to send it to market, because it is required for the purposes of the railroad companies, and they are unwilling to invite competition. We know that some of these roads pay but \$125 for wood, which might be sent to Cincinnati, and, after paying a reasonable price for transportation, yield to the owners double that price, and yet be sold much cheaper than most of the wood that has been sold there for the past six weeks or two months. There are now within a convenient distance of Cincinnati by railroad a tract of one thousand acres of land which we once owned which we know is heavily covered with fine timber, within two miles of a depot of one railroad and one and half miles of the depot of another. This land would yield at least fifty cords of wood per acre and still leave upon it enough timber for rails and fuel and building purposes. It has for years been offered for sale at the low price of \$20 per acre, and although the timber alone, if transported to Cincinnati at a fair price, would pay for the land several times over, the unwillingness of the railroads to transport wood at the same tariff charged for other freight has prevented its sale. The settler looks hopelessly at the giant trees; if he were to cut them down he would be compelled to leave them to rot upon the ground. Two hundred travel would bring this wood by railroad to Cincinnati, where the suffering from want of fuel has been very great, where the poor are actually freezing for want of wood or coal, notwithstanding the benevolent efforts of the city authorities.

The spirit of speculation seems indeed to have entered into the hearts of our whole people and made them deaf even to the appeals of suffering humanity.

These soulless corporations might well afford to make arrangements for the transportation at reasonable prices of the wood we have mentioned, and thus contribute to the relief of the suffering poor of Cincinnati.

It is a standing rule of railroad companies to discourage the transportation of wood upon their roads because it may increase the price of the fuel which they are themselves compelled to use; but, under such circumstances as those which have existed in the towns and cities on the Ohio river during this winter, we think that this rule should be, at least temporarily, abandoned.

FOUND DEAD.—On Monday last, Oliver P. Throop, of Orange county, Ind., was found dead in his house. It is supposed he froze to death. He had been, all fall, afflicted with the mille sickness, and was very weak from the effects of it, and, having disagreed with his family, they left him, and he was living by himself, and it is supposed he became unable to prepare himself with necessary fire.

Some person recently enclosed a thousand dollars to a gentleman in New York with these words:

"This is justly yours."

"CONSCIENCE."

We think that, if all the consciences in the West and South were to ease themselves after a similar fashion, we should be worth at least a hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than we now are.

In addition to the donation of \$250 to the poor of the city the Northern Bank of Kentucky has appropriated a similar amount for the relief of the destitute in Lexington.

PHILOSOPHY GROWING RED IN THE CHEEKS.—Some months since, to the holy horror of everybody, the editor of the New York Tribune was knocked down and beaten in Pennsylvania Avenue for the freedom of his strictures upon the conduct of a member of Congress; and, to the holy indignation of everybody, he neither resented it on the spot nor complained of it in the courts of justice. He bore it as meekly as any martyr. His philosophy was far more stoical than that of the Stoics. It was supreme.

But a remarkable change has come over the spirit of its philosophy. A few evenings since, a gentleman with his foot on his own door-step, in one of the public streets of New York, was knocked down and robbed of a valuable gold watch, and the villain or villains escaped the notice of the police. And thereupon the editor of the Tribune, with excited glare, springs into the front rank of fallible humanity, and bravely says:

If policemen are merely ornaments of society, whose

business is to vote on the day of election, we must

own up our own right arms, our own revolvers, and our

policemen, and against us we would be arrayed in bears in the

police, and against us the political revolutionists,

we must declare that, when law ceases to protect and to

serve us, it loses its only title to reverence. It is not impossi-

ble that the time may come when the people of New

York, growing a little restive as being carpeted, may try

that, as a last resource, they will overturn the

constitution, and, in the struggle, the police who are engaged.

We warn them, and we warn the autho-

rity as well, that exasperated men are not in the habit of

philosophizing very calmly.

Everybody is naturally tempted to ask on what meat our Caesar has been feeding since the spirit's affair in Pennsylvania Avenue. But nobody should yield to the temptation. It wouldn't be handsome. The above are daring and dashing words, and we give the editor of the Tribune full credit for them. Still he is but new in this impulsive faith, and we have a sort of half suspicion that, if, in some of his midnight journeys homeward, he were to encounter a live short-boy or shoulder-hitter, his old habit of "philosophizing very calmly" would come back upon him instinctively. Nevertheless, there is unquestionably some very doughty blood in his turnip.

DEATH OF PRESTON S. BROOKS.—The telegraph yesterday announced the sudden death of this gentleman at Washington. His disease is said to have been croup, superinduced upon a severe cold. We knew Mr. B. only through his public deportment at the capital of the nation, which was little calculated to awaken our admiration either of the politician or the man; yet, in sheer justice, it must be said that he was a zealous representative of his constituents, and, as he and they understood it, a faithful one. Although no friend of the Union, he was not by any means a formidable enemy. The very boldness and enormity of his sectionalism disarmed it of all power to harm. He was, moreover, utterly unqualified for the Congressional or any other moral arena. Neither his intellect nor his spirit fitted him for intellectual combat. His abilities appear to have been moderate, and his attainments still more so, while his temper was evidently violent and highly cultivated. He was a weak man rather than a bad one. Personally, we believe, he was a very generous and attractive gentleman. South Carolina will no doubt delight to honor his memory.

THE NATIONAL CLAY MONUMENT—SELECTION OF DESIGN.—The Directory of the Clay Monument Association at Lexington has at last selected a design for the national monument to be erected in the cemetery near that place, over the remains of Henry Clay. It is the design submitted by Mr. Julius W. Adams, of Lexington. The Observer and Reporter says that the height of the monumental column, together with the base or sarcophagus, is one hundred and nineteen feet, and upon the summit of the column there is to be a colossal statue of the departed statesman. The Association have decided to construct this monument of Kentucky stone, the magnesia limestone, which is said to be as indestructible as Egyptian granite. It is designed to lay the corner stone of this monument on the 12th day of April, the birth-day of the matchless orator and unsullied patriot whom it is to be erected; but if this cannot be done, ground will at least be broken on that day. The Hon. Edward Everett is to deliver the address upon the occasion.

MISS VIRGINIA CLAGETT.—Our friend Mr. W. N. Potts, of Jessamine county, writes us that on "cold Monday," the 19th inst., the thermometer hanging in his yard denoted thirty-three degrees below zero. At other points in the same county it ranged from 13 to 31 degrees below. Such an intense degree of cold is altogether unparalleled in this latitude.

INTENSE COLD.—Our friend Mr. W. N. Potts, of Jessamine county, writes us that on "cold Monday,"

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INJURED BY A HOG.—Yesterday afternoon Richard Karner, a small boy, was attacked on the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets, by a very savage hog, and wounded severely. One of his arms was broken, the other pierced to the bone, and his thigh and leg also badly injured by the infuriated animal.

DEPRIVED WOMEN.—Sarah McCallister and one

of her pads were taken to jail yesterday in most

heavily state of intoxication. They exhibited outer

proof of the doctrine of the total depravity of

woman. Two more utterly brutalized persons were

never seen.

AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1857.—We have re-

ceived from Messrs. Kirk & Clarke, book-sellers, on

Fourth street, a copy of the American Almanac for

1857. Our readers of course understand the na-

ture and comprehensiveness of this publication. It has

been issued for twenty years, and each number con-

tains an invaluable amount of statistical informa-

tion. It is, indeed, indispensable to those who

would have constantly at hand the means of refer-

ence for any fact connected with the Government of

the Union, the several States, and the different

countries of the world. Its astronomical depart-

ment is prepared by the eminent professors at Cam-

bridge, and the other matter collected from official

sources.

The Almanac is a large handsomely printed vol-

ume, and is justly regarded as a standard book of

authority.

THE BOOKS AND PAPERS OF THE CHICAGO JOINT STOCK COMPANY HAVE BEEN SEIZED BY THE SHERIFF. ITS RECENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES AND LOTS BY LOTTERY PROVED A SWINDLE—THOSE WHO DREW PRIZES HAVING BEEN UNABLE TO REALIZE ANYTHING.

AN ADDITION TO THE DONATION OF \$250 TO THE POOR

OF THE CITY THE NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS APPROPRIATED A SIMILAR AMOUNT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE IN LEXINGTON.

GEORGE FUNSTON, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE PITTSBURG FIRE DEPARTMENT, DIED ON MONDAY.

BREATHITT COUNTY COAL.—We have had an opportunity of testing specimens of coal brought to this city from the Haddix channel mines in Breathitt county, which we find to be equal to any now for sale in this market. It burns with a brilliant flame, and throws out an intense heat. This coal is found in great quantities in Breathitt, one of the most easterly counties in the State, and is only a sample of the immense mineral resources of that section. It is, however, inaccessible, except by the Kentucky river, which is unnavigable the greater portion of the year.

MR. B. F. WATTS HAS BROUGHT FOUR CAR LOADS OF RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

OUR DISPARAGES CONTAIN SOME VERY INTERESTING IN-

TELLIGENCE. THE HIGHFLYER, WHICH WAS SUNK LAST

WEEK AT THE GRAND CHAIN, HAS ARRIVED AT CAIRO.

IT BURNS WITH A BRILLIANT FLAME, AND THROWS OUT

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RIVER, WHICH IS UNNAVIGABLE THE GREATER PORTION

OF THE YEAR.

THE FUND FOR DISABLED FIREMEN.—WE ARE

GRATIFIED TO LEARN FROM CAPT. S. WATKINS, PRESIDENT

OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, THAT THE PROSPECTS FOR THE

ENDOWMENT OF A LARGE FUND, THE INTEREST OF WHICH IS

TO RENDER ASSISTANCE TO DISABLED FIREMEN, ARE VERY

FLATTERING. BY THE RECENT FAIR AT OLD FELLOWS' HALL

IN CINCINNATI, A SUM OF \$1,700 HAS BEEN RAISED.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE YET TO BE CALLED UPON,

BUT WE HAVE NO DOUBT BUT THAT THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE LIBERALLY.

IT IS PROPOSED TO INVEST THIS MONEY IN BON

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1857.

THE CONTEMPLATED OCEAN TELEGRAPH—THE WESTERN TERMINUS SELECTED.—Letters from England dated December 23d mention that the manufacturers of the Atlantic Telegraph cable had completed one hundred and twenty miles, and were proceeding rapidly, with every prospect of finishing their work within the time specified in the contract.

The Journal of Commerce learns, in addition, that it has been decided to make the Western terminus of the Atlantic cable at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and to run the line direct from that point, under water, in a southwesterly direction, to the Gut of Canso, a distance of four hundred miles, crossing the narrow isthmus of four miles at Trinity Bay by means of an underground wire.

This route has been chosen rather than a more circuitous one through Nova Scotia (when the wires are already completed and in operation), in order to avoid the possibility of interruption from local business, and to insure an independent line for the transmission of European despatches.

The construction of the additional four hundred miles of wire required by this arrangement will be commenced at once, that it may be completed simultaneously with the other and more important parts of the work.

COMMERCE AND TONNAGE OF THE OHIO RIVER.—A report submitted to the House of Representatives on Friday by the Secretary of War contains some interesting information in regard to the value of the Western rivers, canals, and railroads for defensive purposes, and of the commerce of the Ohio Valley. We subjoin some extracts from the report and from the papers accompanying it. The Secretary of War says:

On the receipt of the resolution it was referred to the Chiefs of the two corps of engineers and to the Quartermaster General to consider the subjects involved in it, and to report how far they possessed and could furnish the information called for. They report their entire inability to furnish the statistics, there being no such information on the files of this Department, and for the same reason that they can give in general terms only their opinions of the relative value of the Western rivers, canals, and railroads for defensive purposes. To obtain the statistical information necessary to answer the resolution would involve great labor and considerable expense (which latter would be much increased if the duty should be performed by civilians instead of officers of the army), and the Department has neither officers nor the funds to devote to it.

Notwithstanding these embarrassments, the Department has not omitted, during the recess of Congress, to make efforts to obtain the information called for by means of circular letters of inquiry addressed to persons supposed to be well informed on such subjects; but they have not elicited such answers as were hoped for and desired.

Generally it may be safely said that our Western rivers, canals, and railroads have largely increased the military power of the United States for defensive purposes by the facilities their present means of transportation offer for the rapid and certain movement and concentration of troops and supplies at most of the available points of the country; but the relative value of the three cannot, for the reasons given, be stated with anything like certainty.

The Secretary transmits the reports of the Quartermaster General and of the Chief Engineer, containing their views upon the relative value, for military defensive purposes, of the Western rivers, canals, and railroads, as now severally provided with means of transportation; also, a copy of a report from Captain E. R. Palmer, of the Topographical Engineers, stating the navigable length of the Ohio river, with some statistics as to the amount and value of its commerce:

Gen. Jessup states that he has had neither the time nor the opportunity to obtain the data on which to base an opinion which would be satisfactory as to the information called for, but add that he "can safely say that the Western rivers, canals, and railroads, with their present means of transportation, taken together, have more than quadrupled the military power of the Western States for defensive purposes by the facilities they offer for the rapid and certain movement of troops and military supplies; for the relative military power of States depends not so much upon numbers and means as the ability to concentrate both where they are required, to be used either for defense or offence."

Gen. Totten, in concluding his report, says: "Generally, in the defence of the Atlantic frontier, the influence of Western railroads, &c., would only be felt in the event of a powerful and long-continued attack on some of our important points, as in any other case the power of the country more contiguous may be considered as sufficient for its protection. Should, however, a case occur where the whole strength of the Union would be required to repel an attack even greater than that on Sebastopol, the rivers, canals, and railroads of the West, as a means of transportation, would afford important aid in the defence."

Capt. W. R. Palmer estimates the length of the Ohio river, when full, at 950 miles, and draining an area from 200,000 to 220,000 square miles—very nearly equal to double the area of Great Britain and Ireland. Capt. Palmer remarks that "the natural resources of this extent of country are probably not surpassed by any equal area on the earth." He thinks that the aggregate value of the annual commerce of the Ohio river, by steamers and flatboats, may be thus summed up:

No. Voyages. Tonnage. Value
Steamboats on the Ohio 400 8,642 2,592,600 \$129,650,000
Flatboats on the Ohio 6,000 8,000 456,000 4,500,000
124,120,000

The total value of the commerce of the Ohio valley is estimated at \$371,255,836. Capt. Palmer remarks that "it will be observed, if this estimate be correct, that the commerce of the Ohio river, \$134,130,000, is much less than one-half of the entire commerce of the Ohio valley; the residue is that part carried on by canals and railroads. Of this it should be observed again that a large portion is composed of those articles of domestic production which are brought from the interior to the various towns on the river solely for consumption, and which, being consumed, do not reappear as articles of commerce on the river."

A REMARKABLE FACT.—The Montreal Pilot, in speaking of the Cunard line of steamers running between Liverpool, Halifax, New York, and Boston, makes the following statement, which, if true, is quite remarkable:

The Cunard line has, so far, prosecuted its passage without a single case of loss of life to any of its passengers.

A Case Beyond Medical Skill.—Some readers may remember the curious account of a man, who died suddenly in this city a while since, over whose face, as his body was exposed at the grave, a sudden shade and light passed so strangely that the friends removed it back to the house, and kept up frictions all night trying to restore it to life. We learn since that some of the anxious friends of the deceased visited New York at the time and tried to induce the physician, who attended the dead man in his last illness, to go up and try his skill toward his restoration. Dr. S. listened awhile incredulously, but at last seemed to believe the story of his informant. "But," said he, "I hope you won't be able to restore him." "Really hope you won't?" "Why?" asked his visitor in amazement. "Well," said the Doctor, "I don't see how he would be able to get along, and it would be very awkward for him—his liver and heart are in that jar on the shelf!" —*New York Times.*

WATER WORKS AND HEATING BY STEAM.—We are about to introduce into our city a general and comprehensive system of water-works. It will be necessary to lay pipes in all the streets and throughout every building. While at this expense we might put in force the wisdom of the old proverb, kill two birds with one stone. It is practicable to heat an entire city with steam, and it is only a question of economy. All know that no heat is more pleasant and healthful than that generated by steam, and it would be popular if it were cheap. There is no difficulty in conveying the hot steam to any distance in pipes. Once adopted, how many little annoyances might be avoided. A summer heat, controllable by turning a stop-cock, might be maintained night and day in our houses. Brought into the house alongside the water-pipe, it would prevent its freezing; and a turn of the tube might be taken around the gas meter, which would keep that warm and always in working order.

Bath-rooms would be always comfortable, and bath-water could be kept always warm for use. A smoking chimney could be cured by a coil or two of steam pipe at its top, and the same arrangement would give activity to ventilating flues. And, thinks the editor of the Buffalo Advertiser, how many beautiful designs would be called out by the necessity of making steam pipe ornamental. It could be twisted in scrolls, made into cornices, or wrought into mantel ornaments.

The saving of danger from fire would be another very important item. The heat is never high enough to set fire to paper, and ladies might brush their crinolines against it without taking fire, or children could be left alone without the fear of finding them roasted to a cinder on returning.

VARIETIES.

Orders were given on Saturday to the New York Postoffice clerks to take no more sixpences, shillings, or Spanish quarters, in accordance with the law recently passed by Congress, and which goes into immediate effect. It reduces the value, at the United States public offices, of Spanish quarters, shillings, and sixpences, respectively, to twenty, ten, and five cents.

The Arkansas Legislature has extended the time for completing the first section of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad to December, 1858.

United States Senators to be Elected.—During the present month United States Senators are to be elected in the following States: New York 1, Indiana 2, Wisconsin 1, California 2. Total 6.

Strange Act.—It is stated in a foreign paper that a German musician, resident in Jutland, having occasion with his wife and daughter to leave home to play at a wedding party, left three boys aged 13, 11, and 9 at home. These boys wished to contrive some way to avoid going to school, and actually resolved to cut out their tongues. The second boy undertook the performance and partly succeeded, when he begged of the elder brother to finish it, which he did by cutting off a piece an inch long. The boys then, as the blood flowed freely, became terrified; the neighbors were called and the fellow suffered great pain, and his life was considered in danger.

What they Drink in Philadelphia.—According to the message of Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, the Schuylkill water drink by the inhabitants of that city can hardly be called nectar. A portion of Coates street, Girard College, the House of Refuge, and several breweries and slaughter-houses are drained into the Schuylkill just above the dam of the Fairmount Water Works, and the accumulated filth mingles with the daily beverage of the citizens. Ugh!

Complaint is made of the brevity of the prayers of Rev. Daniel Foster, the chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; one morning he occupied but 30 seconds, and another less than a minute. He evidently proposed to do his part towards a short session.

An ex-clergyman and botanic physician by the name of Pier, residing in Stowe, Vt., being charged with the offense of having carelessly communicated the small-pox in that town, was taken by some of the citizens to a tavern where they forced him to drink liquor; after which they shut him up in a smoke-house and smoked him with burning leather shavings.

A private letter from a traveler just returned from Upper Egypt states that the grand scientific expedition under the direction of Count d'Esparay had been broken up in consequence of a dissension between the scientific members and their chief.

Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's Minister of Finance, has published a notice to the effect that, in consequence of the shortness of the last crop of olives, the exportation of olive oil is prohibited, and the free importation into the Roman States of that article is permitted until further orders.

Near Madison, Wis., there are extensive beds of peat, which is said to be preferable to the best Ohio coal for fuel and to yield also superior illuminating gas. A recent survey gives the extent of the beds at 348,820 tons, worth about \$1,000,000.

Curious Customs in Regard to Names.—The Jews named their children the eighth day after their nativity; the Romans gave names to their female children on the eighth day, and to the males on the ninth, on which day they solemnized a feast. The Greeks gave the name on the tenth day, and an entertainment was given by the parents to their friends and sacrifices offered to the gods. The name given was usually indicative of some particular circumstance attending the birth, some quality of body or mind, or was expressive of the good wishes or fond hopes of the parents.

The late farmers of the gambling tables at Wiesbaden and Ens met on the 16th at the former place, and, in the presence of the government commissioner, sold their rights, privileges, furniture, and appurtenances in the "Kur" buildings, at both places, to a new joint stock company, for the sum of 1,200,000 florins in cash. The number of shares in all amount to 7,000 of 100 florins each. Of these 5,000 have been taken up by the speculators, and 2,000 have been held in reserve, to be disposed of, according to the statutes, at a general meeting of the shareholders. Meantime their Highnesses of Nassau and Baden divide the honors, with some of the profits, of being the most extensive encouragers of gambling in Europe.

AN IMPROMPTU VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune details the following instance concerning the exercise of natural authority by a party of emigrants for California. They appear to have an intuitive idea of the rights and powers of the Vigilance Committee. What they did is thus recorded:

We left Springfield at 7:45 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and reached New Haven a little before 10 A. M., and there learned that a train had but a short time previously left for New York, and we were notified by the assistant superintendent that the next train would not leave until 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, whereupon the passengers, principally consisting of 50 persons who had engaged their passage to California per George Law, which was expected to leave New York before they could reach this city, organized a vigilance committee and proceeded to the office of the assistant superintendent, and forced upon the door, but found him among the missing. The passengers next proceeded to the engine-house, and told the employees that they had resolved to resort to extreme measures in case they were not at once forwarded to New York, whereupon it was determined by some of the officials at New Haven to send out an especial train for the accommodation of the passengers, in charge of Mr. John Stock, conductor, who left New Haven as soon as steam could be got up, and brought them through in about three hours.

OUR PUMPS.—To make a long story short, said Harry K., our friend Z. was treading the streets of Louisville unattended, and the night was dark as Egypt. He suddenly turned a dark corner and there, with arm extended as if in the act of grabbing him, stood a large man? Z. dodged (he might have hit if he hadn't), and in a twinkling flung the fellow his pocket-book. A quarter horse couldn't have beaten him home.

Next morning Z. and his father, being considerably excited about the matter, visited "the very spot." There, to their utter astonishment, they found the robber—his arm extended as Z. had seen it, and the pocket book, untouched, lying beneath it! Z. had been struck at, had dodged from, and robbed by a public pump.

He is now a citizen of Mound City, but, as the town is provided with no public pumps, he has not been robbed since he came here.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—Last week, the entire family of Judge Pitcher, of Mt. Vernon, Ind., consisting of six or eight persons, were poisoned from eating bread containing some poisonous matter, which was mistaken for cream of tartar by the servant girl who made it. All who partook of the bread were more or less effected by the poison; none, however, fatally.

A correspondant of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Switzerland, thus describes the native region of Tell:

I made the excursion of the Lake of Lucerne by steamboat to Altorf and back. It is also called the lake of the Four Cantons, being bordered by the Cantons of Uri, Unterwalden, Lucerne, and Schwyz. The lake is very irregular, with long diverging arms and narrow passages, and is the most picturesque in Switzerland. The northern part is characterized by gentle slopes and cultivated scenery, the only height being Mt. Pilatus and Rigi. Advancing southward, the hills begin to rise and to crowd their steep slopes and precipices upon the water. At the head of the lake the mountains and precipices are exceeding wild, rising six to eight thousand feet, their towering summits covered with snow. The narrow valley at the head of the lake leads upward to the St. Gotthard pass, one of the principal high roads to Italy.

This whole region is famed in story. It was the birth place and residence of the Patriot and Liberator Tell, the Washington of Switzerland. In the market place of Altorf, a little town near the southern extremity of the bay of Uri, Tell performed his feat of the cross-bow and apple. The locality is marked by a tower, on whose stuccoed surface is a horrible picture representing the scene. The boy is made to realize the artist's idea of a cherub, but the unfortunate father bears a wonderful resemblance to an ogre. Tell's chapel, where he leaped ashore from the boat, escaping the fangs of the tyrant to become the avenger of his crimes, is a pretty little shrine on the water's edge at the foot of a mountain. It is a favorite scene with the artists. On the opposite shore is the locality of the midnight oath of the three Swiss Patriots. Indomitable patriotism and stern resistance to oppression are traits that seem to spring up and ripen naturally among these wild crags and mountain glens.

A European correspondent gives the following curious bit of tradition as associated with a peak of the Alps in Switzerland:

I walked over the Brunig pass to Lungern and thence took carriage to Alpnach. The country passed through on this route is very beautiful. The Swiss cottages, so picturesque in their peculiar style of architecture, are particularly neat, and the fields are of the most vivid green. This bright color contrasted strongly with the white mantle that covered all the hills, the effects of the late storm. Winter had already set in upon the heights, and the snow line had suddenly descended several hundred feet. Near Lake Lucerne, Mt. Pilatus becomes the most prominent object. It is an abrupt mountain of over 7,000 feet, wild and rocky and generally mantled with clouds. Tradition states that Pontius Pilate, chased by remorse from the haunts of men and wandering wretchedly about the earth, ended his days miserably on this mountain. His vexed spirit still haunts its broken summit, and it is observed that, when the rest of the landscape is sunny and clear, a dark mist always hangs there like a shroud. More recently the mountain has obtained another reputation as the locality of the celebrated "Slide of Alpnach," constructed in 1812 to bring down timber to the lake. It was one of the boldest and most interesting engineering structures of its day. At the extremity of one of the irregular arms of the lake of Lucerne I embarked in a row-boat, manned by two stout-armed Dutch girls, for Stans, from whence I took steamer to Lucerne.

THE NORTHERN STAR.—The pole star and the dipper are so generally known that it is almost unnecessary to point them out, but, for the sake of young astronomers who have not yet become acquainted with these interesting constellations, it will be worth while giving a few directions to enable those who take an interest in the stars to distinguish these from other stars, which information we would not find sufficiently plain in an abstruse astronomical work. The following description will enable them to find the North Star:

Let the observer (after dark) look northward. He will then see, a little above the N. E. horizon, and on a line with Castor and Pollux, seven bright stars easily distinguished, and having a rude resemblance to a wain or wagon, whence they have been from time immemorial popularly called "Charles's Wain" and the "Plough." They form part of a constellation called Urs Major, or the Great Bear; the two right-hand stars of the seven are called the "Pointers," as a line drawn through them and continued upwards will meet the Pole Star. The Pole Star is always at the same elevation in degrees as the latitude of the place; thus at the equator it is just visible on the horizon; at Boston, in latitude 42° 30', it is at an elevation of 42 degrees (a little less than one-half of the whole distance from the horizon to the zenith), and at the north pole, in latitude 90°, it is right overhead, or at an elevation of 90 degrees.

The Polar Star is one of the binary stars discovered by Sir William Herschel. A binary star is one that, when highly magnified, is found to consist of two stars, one revolving round the other, sun around sun. But without a telescope the observer will not be able to see this, one of the most wonderful of the works of creation. The Pole Star is in the tail of the "Little Bear," the other stars of that constellation will be easily recognized a little below the Pole Star, as they form the same shape as the "Wain," but in reverse order. Between the Little Bear and Great Bear will be seen a chain of stars surrounding the Little Bear; they are a constellation called Draco (the Dragon), and by means of one of these stars the celebrated astronomer Bradley made the great discovery of the aberration of light.

ANNUAL INCOME OF THE GOVERNMENT UNDER A REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.—The President of the Senate on Wednesday laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, made in compliance with a resolution calling for an estimate as to what would be the annual income of Government if one-fifth of the duties authorized under the tariff of 1846 were remitted; what if one-fourth; and what if one-third were so remitted. The Secretary transmitted a letter from the Register of the Treasury, forming a part of the response, making the following exhibit, basing his estimates upon the total receipts for the fiscal year ending in June, 1856:

Total receipts for that year (we omit fractions) are set down at.....\$73,918,141
Receipts for customs for same period.....64,082,663
One-fifth remitted would give a reduction of.....12,804,573
Leaving an estimated annual income of.....61,113,568
One-fourth remitted would give a reduction of.....16,005,715
Leaving an estimated annual income of.....45,107,853
One-third remitted would give a reduction of.....21,340,254
Leaving an estimated annual income of.....23,767,599

OUR PUMPS.—To make a long story short, said Harry K., our friend Z. was treading the streets of Louisville unattended, and the night was dark as Egypt. He suddenly turned a dark corner and there, with arm extended as if in the act of grabbing him, stood a large man? Z. dodged (he might have hit if he hadn't), and in a twinkling flung the fellow his pocket-book. A quarter horse couldn't have beaten him home.

Next morning Z. and his father, being considerably excited about the matter, visited "the very spot." There, to their utter astonishment, they found the robber—his arm extended as Z. had seen it, and the pocket book, untouched, lying beneath it! Z. had been struck at, had dodged from, and robbed by a public pump.

He is now a citizen of Mound City, but, as the town is provided with no public pumps, he has not been robbed since he came here.

Mound City Emporium.

DIED,

At Pembroke, Ky., on the 13th of December, 1856, Mrs.

ELIJAH OVERSTREET, consort of the late Rev. J. H. Over-

street, of Louisville, in the 67th year of her age.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet but leaves the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it soft and rosaceous hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

<p

A. J. MORRISON & CO., JOHN W. BARRET

SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

The above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and pecuniary inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES—Real Laces.

The subscriber has on hand a complete and elegant stock of—

French Embroidered Collars;

do do Sets;

do do Bands, &c., &c.

Real Lace Collars;

do do Sets;

do do Berths;

Real Laces of all kinds, very cheap for cash.

AT COST.

Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains; French Flan-

nel, by

93½ Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

A Cook and Man Servant Wanted.

A FIRST RATE Cook, without inconvincence, and an

active steady Man to take care of horses, etc.

Dr. J. W. YANDELL, 1857 & 1861 Chestnut, between Seventh and Eighth sts.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st inst. by which my store-hands and a greater part of my fixtures were destroyed, I am compelled to seek another location. I therefore beg leave to inform my friends and customers that I am now ready to serve them as heretofore at my new location in Bustard's building, No. 440 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots

For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days. I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously bestowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

SAM'L P. SECOR.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Corner of Main and Market streets.

We are receiving one per cent. Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville;

BANK OF NASHVILLE;

BANK OF THE UNION;

CITY BANK;

BANK OF COMMERCE;

TRADE'S BANK;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA;

NORTHERN BANK TENN., Chattanooga;

1857 & 1861 D&C HUTCHINGS & CO.

JOHN H. HOWE,

SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR,

of all kinds of Wood and Marble, Mixed Paint,

Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times

of payment.

No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth,

1857 & 1861 D&C

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD

and OFFICE, on the

CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS,

were he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price.

Offices also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets.

JOHN ROBB.

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants once of TROXEL'S beautiful AM-

BROTYPES? Some months ago the different hum-

bug names gotten up by artists to deceive the public at-

tracted considerable attention; but now they have cer-

tainedly how it is to be humbugged even a name

as Troxel's Gallery are not hermetically sealed, not so beau-

tiful, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call be-

fore me elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$20.

Also, rights for sale to operate in Kentucky.

W. L. TROXEL, Ambrotypist,

Main st., between Second and Third,

1857 & 1861 D&C, over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

C. S. MALTBY'S

OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER-

EXCESS FRESH OYSTERS,

IN LARGE AND SMALL

CANS.

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters,

Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces,

Ketchups, &c., &c.

JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent

for C. S. Maltby,

1857 & 1861 D&C

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore ex-

tended to him by his friends and the public generally,

respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal

Yard, located on Ninth and Green streets,

where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to

receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh

and Youghiogheny Coal, that is warranted to be what it is

represented.

He keeps the best Pittsburg Nut Coal, delivered to

any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of

the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Sev-

enth, 1857 & 1861 D&C

E. F. LEEZER.

VOGT & KLINK.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and

Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,

and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices.

No. 72 Third street, next Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Keep care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-

tions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superi-

or manner.

1857 & 1861 D&C

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

The undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restau-

rant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlhepp, offers this

opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public

for the generous support extended to his establishment for

the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors

as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully, W. H. WALKER.

1857 & 1861 D&C

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popu-

lar establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage

which is liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct

the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under

the firm of

JOHN C. WALKER & CO.

Wood's Wall Paper Depot.

Third street, near Main, opposite the Courier Office.

Strangers and Country Merchants

As well as my city patrons will find my present stock of

WALL PAPER OF ALL CLASSES

Very complete and perfect, having very recently made

large additions of every kind and choice in my line

of business with Eastern markets afford.

Combining my trade of PAPER HANGER with the sale of

Wall Paper enables me to assure the public that they will

find it to their interest to give me a call.

Decorative Hall Papers

I claim superiority over all competitors in the Louisville mar-

kets. Gentlemen who desire rich and elegant patterns

of this description of papers, and something entirely new,

will please call and judge for themselves.

W. F. WOOD.

Third street, near Main.

FINE WATCHES.

In gold and silver cases, various styles and prices.

Coral, Cameo, Frosted, and other beautiful styles.

SILVER WARE.

Spoons, Forks, Knives, Pitchers, &c.

PLATED WARE.

Tea Sets, Castors, Baskets, Spoons, &c.

I have a complete stock of the above articles.

JAS. I. LEMON.

1857 & 1861 D&C

Main st., between Second and Third.

W. W. TALBOT.

Writing Desks, Portfolios, and Dress

ing-Cases at

1857 & 1861 D&C W. W. TALBOT.

CHINESE RAZORS, the best Razor extant at

1857 & 1861 D&C W. W. TALBOT.

FANCY BASKETS in great variety at

1857 & 1861 D&C W. W. TALBOT.

COMBS AND BRUSHES—Nail and Tooth Brushes at

1857 & 1861 D&C W. W. TALBOT.

GLYCERINE CREAM AND PATY'S COLD CREAM

for chapped hands, for sale at

1857 & 1861 D&C W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

1857 & 1861 D&C

W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

1857 & 1861 D&C

FINE WATCHES.

In gold and silver cases, various styles and prices.

Coral, Cameo, Frosted, and other beautiful styles.

SILVER WARE.

Spoons, Forks, Knives, Pitchers, &c.

PLATED WARE.

Tea Sets

EVENING BULLETIN.

DETAILS BY THE ATLANTIC.

We give the following details of the European news by the Atlantic, from our foreign exchanges:

Full Details of the Bombardment of Canton and its Causes.—The Chinese authorities at Canton, on the 8th of October, boarded a lorchia under the British flag, which was lying among the shipping off Canton, seized and carried away twelve Chinese belonging to the lorchia, and hauled down her colors. On the same day Mr. Consul Parkes applied to the Imperial Commissioner and Viceroy for an explanation and satisfaction for this outrage; but to this and subsequent remonstrances and protests, both from the Consul and Sir John Bowing, no satisfactory answer was received.

On the forenoon of the 22d, twelve men were sent to the British consulate as the men who had been seized on board the lorchia. They are alleged not to have been the same men, but criminals taken out of prison. The tender of these men was not accompanied by any explanation from the imperial commissioner, and they were sent back. Admiral Seymour commenced operations by taking possession of the Blenheim Reach and Barrier Forts.

Very little opposition was offered by the Chinese, and the guns in these forts were spiked and rendered useless, the magazines blown up, and the buildings set on fire. On the 23d the Coronadon anchored off the batteries, where the Encounter was also lying, and landed some marines for their protection, while the Barracouta and Sampson destroyed the forts in the Macao Passage, and other forts at Canton were demolished.

A detachment of marines was also sent up from the American man-of-war Portsmouth, and took part in guarding the factories. Treasure was sent away to Hong Kong, and the European and American ladies left Canton. A pause in the operations now took place.

After ample time had been afforded to the Chinese to make terms, but which seemingly was not available, active operations were recommended on the 27th.

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the Encounter opened a discharge of shot and shell upon the Governor-General's fortified residence, while the Barracouta, having taken up a position behind the city, opened a fire upon a camp to the north of it. The firing from these vessels continued until after 5 o'clock, and appeared to inflict considerable damage. In the meantime guns and ammunition had been landed from the men of war, and a battery was established at the Dutch Folly.

On the 28th, at 1 P. M., this battery commenced firing, the Encounter also throwing shells at intervals, and at about 2 o'clock the Governor-General's house took fire, the flames spreading on both sides.

Up to this time the Chinese were apparently paralysed, and did nothing beyond offering a reward of thirty-six dollars for every European head brought in, which was on a subsequent day increased to one hundred dollars. A fort behind the city was captured and destroyed this day. Hoglone was taken possession of at the back of the factories, the Chinese turned out and the houses pulled down, so as to leave a wide clearing between the factories and the Chinese houses.

On the 29th the Encounter and the battery at the Dutch folly resumed firing about seven in the morning. The conflagration in the city had continued during the previous night, and it was found to have destroyed a great number of buildings. The Chinese commenced firing from the French Folly about eleven, but only kept it up for an hour or two.

Preparations were now made for storming. At a quarter past two o'clock, P. M., the storming party, consisting of between 200 and 300 men, landed and mounted the breach in the city wall. The Chinese offered a very faint resistance, firing a few volleys, which killed a marine and wounded six others. The British flag was planted on the breach and one of the gates of the city having been opened, the admiral and his attendant officers found themselves in possession of the palace of the imperial commissioners.

As the force at the disposal of the admiral was far too small to allow of his attempting to hold the city, the whole party retired about 6 o'clock, fired upon from gingals, by which two men were killed and six wounded. A fire broke out to the east of the gate above mentioned, which raged furiously throughout the night, and destroyed a great number of houses between the wall and river.

On the 30th little was done beyond keeping up a hurried fire from the battery on the Dutch Folly. The imperial commissioner having on the preceding day sent a mandarin to ascertain what demands the admiral had to make, he was informed that it was required that foreign representatives should have at Canton the same access to the authorities as at the other ports.

On the 30th, Admiral Seymour addressed a letter to the imperial commissioner stating this, and warning him that it depended entirely on himself whether the city should be destroyed or not. To this Ghen Eep, the imperial commissioner, sent a reply on the following day, couched in a very unsatisfactory tone, trying to vindicate his conduct in seizing the lorchia, stating that she was a Chinese vessel, and that the English flag was not flying on her when she was taken possession of.

Admiral Seymour sent a rejoinder to this on the 1st current, declining further argument on the merits of the case of the lorchia, as he is satisfied with the correctness of the facts stated to him by Consul Parkes.

The Admiral insists on the right of access to the city on behalf of the foreign representatives, and concludes by warning Eep of the serious consequences which will result from his obstinacy.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. Wednesday's Proceedings.

said to have been likewise suspended from his functions for having preached against the dogma of the "Immaculate Conception." It was in consequence of the last suspension that he came to Paris, where he first meditated the crime which he has just perpetrated.

A Sister of Charity, who had observed the movement of the assassin, and attempted to throw herself between the Archbishop and him, was wounded in the hand.

The assassin made an attempt to escape in the crowd, but was seized by five or six of the congregation, and narrowly escaped being strangled by them. In his examination before the authorities he answered coolly. He says he was suspended without just cause.

Snow has been falling fast here since noon. The weather is mild.

his political friends at the National Hotel, but made no response.

Cornelius Wendell, who was examined before the investigating committee, was questioned as to whether corrupt motives had been used to procure votes for the public printing, but he declared that he knew nothing bearing upon that point.

It is probable that the remains of the late Mr. Brooks will be taken to-morrow to his residence in South Carolina. The early adjournment of each House to-day had reference to his death, though not a word was said on the subject—his friends not being prepared to make a formal announcement of his decease.

Snow has been falling fast here since noon. The weather is mild.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

The steamer Tennessee was detained to-day in consequence of her repairs not being finished.

Several filibusters were arrested, including Col. Fabens, Alexander Lawrence, Nicaraguan colonization agents, and Henry Bolton, clerk. Fabens and Lawrence were ordered to give bail in \$3000 each, but refused and were committed to prison.

The Tennessee is announced to sail to-morrow morning.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 28.

The steamer Isabel arrived from Havanas and Key West on Sunday. There have been heavy storms and numerous wrecks, among which are the ship Caspian, Capt. Trufant, of Baltimore, at Baracoa-Captain lost. The British ship Crown, on Pacific reef.

The general news unimportant. Weather delightful. American dimes and gold positively 10 per cent. discount. Sugars active and firm. Inferior whites 14½@15, superior 17@18@16. Stock 35,000. Molasses in limited demand. Freights unchanged. Sterling improved slightly.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.

No charge in the river since noon. River 4 feet and at a stand. Weather mild with appearance rain.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 28, P. M.

Weather moderate and thawing all day. Cloudy with fair prospects of rain.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28, P. M.

The river is swelling slowly, but the ice remains firm and vehicles are still crossing. Weather cloudy with an appearance of rain.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET, LOUISVILLE, January 29.

The money market is easy. The banks are discounting all undoubted paper, but the amount offering is not large. Exchange is scarce. The banks, with the exception of the Southern, check to their customers at ½ premium on the East, but not on New Orleans. The Southern Bank is checking at ¼ on the East and 1 on New Orleans. The brokers charge 1 ½ cent on both the East and New Orleans, and they have but little of the latter. If the river opens soon, so as to enable produce to go forward, the supply of exchange will be augmented, otherwise coin will have to go forward. The brokers are buying gold at ½ and selling at ¾ premium.

The provision market claims more attention just now than everything else. Prices are high, and holders generally have not only been very firm, but anticipated a further advance.

Within the last two days the market has, however, been quiet, and former prices have been more readily accepted.

Yesterday 1,000 bushels mess pork sold in one lot at \$18, 100 and 60 bushels at the same, and 10,450 bulk shoulders at 7½ packed, deliverable on the 9th of February. Most parties are holding shoulders at 7½ loose. These were the only large transactions reported.

Lard is held at 11½¢ for 200 bushels, combed and tcs and 13½¢ in kegs. To the trade in a small way bacon shoulders are selling at 8@9½¢, ribbed sides at 9½¢, clear sides at 10¢, and hams at 10½@10½¢ for city and country cured. About 13,000 lbs bacon have been received within the last few days by wagons, and hog-round is quoted 8½@9¢ and lard at 10½@11¢ for bls and 11½@12½¢ for prime keg. Yesterday 4,000 lbs bacon sold from wagons at 8¢ for shoulders, 8½¢ for ribbed sides, 9½¢ for clear sides, and 10¢ for hams.

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The whole number of horses engaged in the business this season was thirty-seven, being five horses less than last season. The whole number packed as reported by each house this season and last, stands as follows:

1855-6..... 405,396

1856-7..... 344,512

Deficiency this year..... 60,984

We obtained the average weight of the hogs packed this season as compared with last, from twenty-one houses, and the comparison is as follows:

1855-6..... 204 lbs

1856-7..... 205½ lbs

This shows but a very slight increase; and had we been able to obtain the comparison from all the houses, we are inclined to think it would have shown that the average weight for both seasons has been about the same.

The yield of lard has not been as good as that of last season, from two to three lbs to hog. The shrinkage, in curing the meat this season, is also above the average per cent.

The Price-Current makes the following remarks:

The European news with reference to provisions is quite unfavorable. A large decline had been established in lard and bacon, both of which are now relatively lower than our quotations. It is difficult to account for this anomalous state of things, as the dealers have been purchasing largely from the West, at full price. They have been in constant communication with their partners and correspondents on the other side of the water. The former must have been aware of the condition of the markets of Great Britain, and the latter were duly posted as to the shortcrop of hogs in the United States, yet on the very threshold of the season the market has given way.

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The European news with reference to provisions is quite unfavorable. A large decline had been established in lard and bacon, both of which are now relatively lower than our quotations. It is difficult to account for this anomalous state of things, as the dealers have been in constant communication with their partners and correspondents on the other side of the water. The former must have been aware of the condition of the markets of Great Britain, and the latter were duly posted as to the shortcrop of hogs in the United States, yet on the very threshold of the season the market has given way.

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